

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Louisville Journal. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

SEVENTH DAY—THURSDAY, MAY 8.
The convention met pursuant to adjournment. On motion of the Rev. R. T. Blake the resolution pending yesterday at the hour of adjournment was laid on the table for the introduction of the following resolutions, submitted by the Rev. J. Earley:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to be called the committee on education, whose duty shall be to take into consideration the condition of our schools and colleges, and recommend the best method of improving them.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to be called the committee on finance, whose duty shall be to consider the best method of securing a just portion of the book concern and chartered fund, and recommend the best financial system for our future operation.

Both the resolutions passed.
Mr. L. Campbell, of Mississippi, rose and called up the resolution which had been offered by Drs. Smith and Pierce on a previous occasion.

Mr. C. spoke in support of the resolution, and was followed on the same side by the Rev. G. F. Pierce.

On motion, the convention adjourned.

EIGHTH DAY—FRIDAY, MAY 9.

The convention met pursuant to adjournment, Bishop Andrew in the chair, and was opened with religious exercises by Rev. Mr. Monroe, of the Missouri conference.

Bishop Andrew announced by request of Bishop Soule, that he would read the appointments of the committees called for yesterday, which are as follows:

Financial Committee.—John Earley, Lovie Pierce, William Wiggins, Alex. L. F. Green, and Benjamin T. Crouch.

Committee on Education.—Robt. Paine, Augustus B. Longstreet, David S. Dogget, B. H. McGow, Benjamin M. Drake, C. Fulton, Wesley Browning, Littleton Fowler, and Samuel Bryant.

The president then remarked he had been requested by Bishop Soule to inform the convention that he had returned home, but would probably get back again on Tuesday next.

Bishop Andrew addressed the convention this morning at some length he briefly related the facts connected with his election to the episcopacy, and showing the extent of his connexion with slavery, which had been the ostensible occasion of the recent difficulties in the church. The mild manner, the christian temper, and the manly independence of the Bishop, could not fail to make a most favorable impression on the mind of every member of the audience. He assured the convention that, prior to his election to the episcopacy, he had never made any pledge on the subject of slavery, no man had asked him his views, and no one requested of him a pledge—any attempt of the kind would have been treated with indignity.

Under these circumstances he was elected to the office. He accepted the office with reluctance, and only consented to serve the church in that capacity, because it was considered of importance to the Southern portion of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He had served the church to the best of his ability, and though he had not performed his work as he himself could desire that it should have been done, yet his administration had been quadratically examined by the general conference and approved. His statements in reference to the manner in which he became connected with slavery, were substantially the same as those heretofore laid before the public.

He vindicated himself against the charges made against him in the public prints, and expressed his astonishment that any one who should be charged with the editorial department of one of our church papers should allow such scandalous communications as have appeared in the columns of the Western Christian Advocate. We do not pretend to give the Bishop's address, but the effect on the convention and the vast crowd of spectators were most thrilling. The whole assembly was moved to tears, while all seemed to admire the candor and magnanimity of this greatly injured, but spotless man of God, and distinguished minister of Jesus Christ.

The appointments for religious exercises for the evening were then read by the Rev. Mr. Taylor.

The president called for memorials and other business.

Mr. McFerrin rose and called the attention of the convention to the following article from the Western Christian Advocate of May 9th:

"We learn that information reached Louisville on Saturday the 3d inst., that there is a number of preachers from the south who are making arrangements to sustain the Methodist Episcopal church in their region, in view of the course the delegates are taking. It is reported that a private move is in progress in Louisville to ascertain who are in favor of the old church, and a meeting was about to be called to see who were for sustaining the interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church." After reading the article, to which was appended a denial of its statement signed by the ministers of the churches in Louisville, he proceeded to state that, so far as he knew, there was no private movement in that city, either by the ministers or people, with such an object in view.

Mr. Brush, of Kentucky, rose and remarked that it was not characteristic of the Kentuckians to hold secret meetings and conduct such matters privately, and for his own part he knew nothing of the truth of the statements made in the Advocate.

Mr. McFerrin then offered the following resolution, which was carried, viz:

Resolved, That the committee on finance be instructed to devise ways and means to defray the expenses incurred by Bishops Soule and Andrew in attending the convention, and report accordingly.

The resolution offered by Drs. Smith and Pierce on a preceding occasion was then called up, and Dr. Longstreet occupied the remainder of the session, when,

on motion, the convention adjourned.—Dr. L. will conclude his remarks this morning.

SATURDAY, May 10, 1845.

The convention met pursuant to adjournment, Bishop Andrew in the chair. Religious services by Rev. J. E. Evans, of Georgia.

The journal of yesterday being read, the convention proceeded to business.

The president called for memorials and petitions.

Rev. J. Green, of Missouri, presented a preamble and resolutions adopted by the members of Dorrett's class, Arrow circuit, Missouri conference, which were read.

Dr. Longstreet resumed his remarks on the resolution of Drs. Smith and Pierce—a mere synopsis of which occupies two columns of the Louisville Journal. We make room, however, for the following extract, which, we presume, is addressed especially to the Baltimore Conference:

"Let me here drop a word to the border conferences. I do not wish to electioneer for allies; I desire all to choose sides in this contest as they may think best. As I believe that many of the brethren on the border are laboring under a delusion in regard to the treatment which they are to receive if they remain under the old confession, I beg leave to give them my opinion.—They think they are to be treated with all kindness by their old companions, as a reward for their steadfastness. Not so—they will be but a gudgeon to the trout. The little restraining influence which we have exerted being removed, these aspiring powers will mount up like the balloon when its ballast is cast off, and woe to the few slaveholders who remain under them. You will come to us in the end, and you had better go with us at the beginning. As to the church property of which you have heard, why let it go, if they have not truth and magnanimity enough to give it to us.

As to the danger of making yourselves secessionists, according to the ethics of Dr. Toulminson, fortified by the logic of Dr. Baugs and others, why he secessionists rather than servile submissionists.—But names will not change or form your character. We may call ourselves Washingtons, but it will not make us Washingtons, but it will not make us such. They may possibly force us to an experiment to ascertain what we are, and what our rights, and it will then be seen which is the true church, that which is organized under the sanction of a majority of the preachers and conferences of our connection, or that which claims to exist by virtue of its own inherent powers—whether the supreme power be really in the general conference or the annual conferences, or the preachers of the annual conference.

If in the latter, whether the general conference, or even the supreme power itself, can make rules which it will require three-fourths of the sovereignty to change. Of all this when it shall become necessary to consider it. For the present, enough to say that leaving the conference is not leaving the church, especially with consent of the supreme power."

Dr. Longstreet having concluded his speech, Mr. Dunwoody of South Carolina, addressed the convention for the space of an hour, presenting the subject of slavery in its moral and religious aspects. Dr. Paine next took the floor, expressing a desire to offer some remarks, which, however, he postponed till Monday morning, whereupon the convention adjourned.

MONDAY, May 12.

The convention met pursuant to adjournment, Bishop Andrew in the chair. Mr. Brock, of the Memphis Conference, presented a memorial from the Mayor of Memphis, Tenn., asking for the location of the Southern Book Concern in that city, which was referred to the committee on the Book Concern.

Mr. McFerrin presented a memorial from the quarterly conference of the Brook street charge, Louisville district, asking the location of the Book Concern to be in this city, which was read and referred to the same committee.

The resolution offered by Drs. Smith and Pierce was then called up, and Dr. Paine, of Tennessee, addressed the audience at great length, finally taking his seat, amidst loud cheering from every part of the assembly.

The bishop appointed the following gentlemen as the committee on the Southern Book Concern:—Wm. Wiggins, E. Stevenson, M. Brock, H. A. C. Walker, T. Croder, Thos. John.

On motion, the convention adjourned.

TUESDAY, May 13.

The convention met pursuant to adjournment, Bishop Andrew in the chair. The resolution offered by Drs. Smith and Pierce, on a former occasion, was then called up, and Mr. Crowder, of the Virginia conference, rose and addressed the convention at considerable length.

A number of petitions and memorials were then presented, praying for the establishment of the book concern at Louisville.

Mr. Evans rose and asked for privilege to offer a resolution; leave was granted, and he then submitted the following:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this convention, it is not necessary that the general causes and necessities for a separate organization should be discussed any longer, unless some members from the border conferences should think it proper to do so, in order to represent their portion of the church correctly.

No question was taken on the resolution, but several members from the Kentucky and Illinois Conferences, continued to address the convention until the hour of adjournment, declaring their intentions to stand by the South.

The convention met pursuant to adjournment, Bishop Soule in the chair.

The resolution of Dr. Smith was taken up for further consideration, and supported in speeches by Mr. Pitts, of Tenn.; Mr. Brock, of Tenn.; Mr. Crauch, of Ky., and several others. The resolution was finally passed. It is as follows:

Resolved by the Delegates of the several Annual Conferences in the South and Southwestern States, in General Convention Assembled, That we cannot sanction the action of the late general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the subject of slavery, by remaining under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of this

body, without deep and lasting injury to the interests of the church and the country; we, therefore, hereby instruct the committee on organization that if, upon a careful examination of the whole subject, they find that there is no reasonable ground to hope that the Northern majority will recede from their position and give some safe guaranty for the future security of our civil and ecclesiastical rights, that they report in favor of a separation from the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the said general conference.

On the passage of the resolution, Bishop Soule observed that the vote was very remarkable for its unanimity.

THURSDAY, May 15.
The convention met pursuant to adjournment, Bishop Andrew in the chair. The usual religious services by the Rev. J. Stamper.

The president called for reports—no response. He called for petitions and memorials.

Mr. Brush, of Kentucky, presented the following memorial from the Mayor and city council of Louisville asking for the establishment of the book concern in that city.

On motion, the convention resolved itself into a committee of the whole, for the purpose of considering the report of the missionary committee. Mr. Early was called to the chair and the report made.

After some discussion upon the merits of the report, the committee, on motion, arose, reported progress, and begged leave to sit again.

Dr. Bascom, chairman of the committee on organization presented and read their report, which occupied one hour and three quarters.

On motion, it was ordered, that one hundred copies be printed for the use of the convention.

On motion, the convention adjourned.

The Presbyterian General Assembly (Old School) is about to convene at Cincinnati. The Watchman of the South states that the four following subjects will be brought before it:

1st. The Quorum question will be brought up by way of a memorial from several elders in the Fayetteville Presbytery.

2d. The Marriage question will come up upon an appeal from Mr. McQueen, as well as upon a report from a committee appointed on that subject by a former assembly.

3rd. The removal of the seat of the Board of Domestic Missions will be urged upon a memorial from the Synod of Missouri, and two or three Presbyteries in the West.

4th. The subject of abolition will be agitated upon memorial and petitions from various quarters.

Temperance in the West Indies.—There is a rail road now in progress from Kingston, Jamaica, to the interior. Some fifty labourers were brought from England, and have been toiling under a vertical sun in an insubstantial district in the neighborhood of swamps and morasses, and yet not a single person has died, and only one was slightly indisposed, and the cause of this was attributed to the fact that not a single one was a rum drinker.

Correspondence of the Courier.

NEW-YORK, May 14, 1845.

Fashion is beaten! Peytona took the purse of 20,000 yesterday over the Union Course—winning the two first heats, in 7,393, 7,448. All agree that no event in the sporting world has ever created so great a sensation or drawn together so great a concourse of people. There were at least one hundred and fifty thousand persons on the ground yesterday, among whom were a large number of the female leaders in the fashionable world. The Long Island Rail Road ran one hundred cars and nine locomotives every hour up to 12. The race came off at a little after one, with the track heavy with sand, and the course intolerably dry and dusty.—The feeling of the South against the North was aggravated to almost fury, and upwards of \$120,000 in side bets is known to have changed hands. Up to the stripping of the animals, the betting was considerably in favor of *Fashion*, but then it veered round and was about even when they started for the first heat. At the end of the first heat, hedging commenced in earnest, and the odds became decidedly in favor of the Southern dame. The result was hailed by tremendous shouts from the victorious party, and tokens of admiration even from the vanquished. Never was there a more beautiful heat than the last. *Fashion* took the inside from the first, and kept it throughout, coming in under whip and spur, but beaten by half a length.—For the first three miles and three quarters it was impossible to tell which horse was ahead, and the anxiety was intense—hushing the immense multitude into a silence deep as death. As they turned down the back stretch, *Peytona* made demonstrations for a brush, and off the straight run home seemed gradually to elongate herself, inch by inch, until she had gained half her length, which position she maintained, despite the tremendous exertions of her rival. The time, considering the state of the track, and the season of the year, is universally considered as splendid.

Fashion has won twenty-three races and never before lost one. Her blood is the purest and noblest on the American turf—and *Peytona* must now be considered the first horse in the Union.

The city never was so full of strangers—every hotel, private boarding house, tavern and cafe, is crowded to suffocation, and hundreds slept on chairs last night, who will have a hard scramble for breakfast this morning. The South has achieved a fair, a glorious triumph. We congratulate her on her laurels!

New Jersey.—The Methodist Church in New Jersey shows that its increase has been very rapid during a few years past. For the year 1844 they stand as follows:

Itinerant Ministers, 134
Churches and Chapels, 264
Sunday School Scholars, 15,246
Communicants, 32,157

From the Charleston Courier.

DEDICATION OF A MASONIC TEMPLE AT BARNWELL COURT HOUSE.

On Tuesday last, the interesting and important ceremony of Dedicating a Temple to the purposes of Free Masonry, by the Grand Lodge of the State of South Carolina, took place at Barnwell Court House.

The Temple is a tasteful one, and the members of Harmony Lodge, No. 17, has shown an enterprise and zeal in the cause of Masonry, deserving of all commendation, in thus erecting in their romantic little village, an edifice for the meetings of the Grand Lodge, which left Charleston on Monday last, and reached Blackville, 90 miles from the city, between 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M., (being joined, at Branchville, by a large delegation from Harmony Lodge, No. 12.) where they found carriages awaiting to take them to Barnwell, a distance of 10 miles.

On Tuesday morning preparations were commenced for the Dedication, and about 11 o'clock, the Grand Lodge was called to order, and the Lodge opened in the lower room of the Court House—several members from the Augusta and Hamburg Lodges being in attendance. The proper and usual arrangements having been perfected, the Brethren were formed in procession, in the usual manner, in full costume, and banners displayed, under the supervision of the Grand Marshall and an Assistant, and preceded by a band of Music, took up the line of march for the Temple, the lower room of which had been pre-occupied by the ladies, for whom seats had been provided. On reaching the door, the procession opened to the right and left, and the officers of the Grand Lodge entered, when the usual Masonic ceremonies were performed.

The Grand Lodge then moved to the upper room, devoted expressly to Masonic purposes, and the Temple was then consecrated, in the usual manner, all the mystic rites and ceremonies of the order being observed.

After the consecration, the Brethren descended to the Hall below, when Brother A. P. Aldrich, Past Master of the Barnwell Lodge, delivered an Address appropriate to the occasion, introducing some interesting local reminiscences with regard to the progress of Free Masonry in the village of Barnwell—defining the objects of the Fraternity in associating themselves together as a select Brotherhood—that charity, benevolence, and good will to the whole human family, more particularly to the bereaved widow and fatherless orphan, were the guiding objects of the association—concluding with a brilliant and eloquent appeal to the devotees to the ancient order to continue the good work to the end, and deserve the reward proffered by the Great Architect of the Universe to those who are never weary of well doing.

At the conclusion of the address of Brother Aldrich, the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Brother J. B. Irving, addressed the audience, and in his usual strain of polished oratory, spoke of the benefits arising from the united efforts of an association of brethren, devoted to the cause of philanthropy—appealed, in his usual happy and effective manner, to the support and countenance of the fairer portion of the audience—invoked them to give the word of God speed to the fraternity in their holy work of assuaging grief, and binding up the wounds of the afflicted, and at the close of his remarks received the plaudits of the sterner portion of the auditory, and the approbatory glances and approving smiles of Heaven's last best gift to man, lovely woman.

The procession was then re-organized, and returned to the Court House, where the Grand Lodge was closed in ample form, and the Brethren dispersed, well pleased with the ceremonies of the day.

In the afternoon, a Banquet was prepared, and partaken of by the fraternity, and in the evening a Ball was given in the lower room of the newly elected Masonic Temple, which was attended by a large assemblage of the beauty and fashion of the village, and those residing in the vicinity. Thus closed "a day at Barnwell," and long may the celebration of the Dedication of the Masonic Hall be remembered by its inhabitants as a day devoted to the inculcation of "Faith," "Hope" and "Charity," into the breasts not only of Free Masons, but to the whole human family; may they have the "Strength" to sustain, and the "Wisdom" to perpetuate these Heavenly virtues, that add "Beauty" to every action and incident of life.

Drunkard's Wife.—None but those who have passed through the sad ordeal, know the sufferings of one who is fastened by indissoluble bonds to a miserable drunkard; one whose wrongs, whose patient sufferings continually ascend on every breeze to the throne of God; whose active and inextinguishable affection is ever watching over one who requites it all by hard hearted abuse and neglect. Faith and hope are the jewels that glisten in her soul; and they shine in the midst of sorrow and gloom, as stars in a dark stormy night.—Once joy and brightness filled her lot, but now, lonely vigils, heart struggles, broken hopes; the wreck of all that is lovely, have made her path dark and her life a cloudy vision. A trusting heart has been broken, and the conviction comes, and that heart once the home of bliss, must be the grave of sorrows, where lies buried the heart that loves most bleed, but whose heart suffers as does the drunkard's wife?

Death of the Hon. John Campbell.—The Charleston Patriot of the 24th inst., says: "We regret to learn that the Hon. John Campbell, for many years a member of Congress from the Pee dee District, died at his residence in Marlborough District, on Monday last, of a hemorrhage of the lungs."

Maple for England.—Two boat loads of curled and birdseye maple have been recently landed in Troy from the West, to be shipped to England, where it is wood is in great request for cabinet makers.

The Rev. P. J. Sparrow has been elected President of Hampden Sydney College, in Virginia.—*Patriot.*

The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1845.



The Season and the Crops.—On Thursday evening last a good rain fell at this place and neighborhood. The corn and oats have been much improved in appearance. The crops of wheat and fall oats will be better than we anticipated some time past. For some days after the rain, the weather was quite cool.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—We are requested to state that a Protracted Meeting will be held in the Methodist Church this week. Preaching may be expected Wednesday evening, and each day and at night the balance of the week.

The attention of our readers is called to the Address of the Rev. Messrs. Johnston, Curtis and Fuller, which will be found in our columns to-day.

HAMBURG JOURNAL.—John W. Yarbrough, Esq., proprietor and editor of the Hamburg Journal, has disposed of his establishment to Messrs. Henry D. Wray and R. W. Murray. These gentlemen will publish a weekly paper, devoted to commerce, the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant, the arts and sciences generally. The first number will be issued on Saturday the 14th of June. We hope that these gentlemen will receive a liberal share of public patronage.

The Mission to Great Britain.—The rumor respecting the recent appointment of Mr. Calhoun as Ambassador to England, is contradicted by the Washington Union.

The Steam Vessels of Great Britain.—The Parliament of this country, has made appropriations for a considerable increase in her naval force. The government shows plainly a strong disposition towards the general employment of steam vessels. The reason alleged for this increase, is the necessity of having squadrons on the coasts of China, Africa and in the Pacific. May we not add also on the Atlantic coast? Should not our government be on the watch as to the movements of England, and endeavor to guard our now defenceless coasts, by building and encouraging a sufficient number of steam vessels on the plan of those employed in the British mail service? We hope that the next Congress will take this matter earnestly in hand.

The Secretary of War.—The Constitution says, that W. L. Marcy, now Secretary of War, with his own hands captured the first British flag taken during the last war, since which time he has had every spot of honor in his State, and those commanding a great variety of talents.

The Virginia University.—The duties of this Institution have been resumed, and under more favorable auspices, it is said, than its friends anticipated, after the late rebellion. All the students whom the faculty would consent to receive have returned, and the best feeling prevailed. Professor George Tucker has resigned the chair of Moral Philosophy. The vacancy will be filled on the 1st of July.

On Monday the 12th instant, the Mercury in Boston stood at ninety-three and a half degrees.

Frost.—The Camden Journal of the 21st inst., says: "We understand that there was white frost in the vicinity of this place on Friday morning last; it did no material injury to the crops."

W. H. ROANE.—The Virginia papers recently contained an account of the death of Wm. Henry Roane, one of the most distinguished public men of that State. This gentleman had served in the House of Delegates, in the Representative branch of Congress, and in the U. S. Senate. He had frequently been a member of the Electoral College of Virginia, and was a member of the late Baltimore Convention. He was a son of the late Judge Spencer Roane, one of Virginia's brightest lights, and a grand-son of Patrick Henry.

Frost.—A letter from St. George's, Dorchester, about 17 miles from this city, dated the 17th inst., says there was a white frost on the ground that morning. We fear that this indicates an unreasonable lowness of temperature in the upper parts of the State, which may prove greatly injurious to the crops. A frost so late in May is a very unusual occurrence so near the city. In the city the weather, for several days past, has been unseasonably cool, renewing in many families the worship of their Lures. Notwithstanding this late frost, the spring has been very forward in the city and its vicinity; and, yesterday, we had on table a mess of *matin* or green corn from our own garden.

We have been informed that the long standing Bridge controversy, between H. Shultz, Esq., and others, and the Bank of the State of Georgia and others, has been re-instated in the sixth Circuit Court of the United States, in conformity with a decree of the Supreme Court made in the case some years since. The amount claimed in the bill at the rate of 6 per cent is \$595,000, and we understand that the Marshal on Monday last, served the parties at this place with a Subpoena writ, and left the same evening for Augusta, to serve the parties at that place also. The preliminary points of the case may be argued in July next.

This case has already been twenty-three years under litigation. The parties have thus far manifested "the gift of continuance" in no ordinary degree, and we should not be surprised if the next generation were destined to "bear a hand" in its final adjustment.—*Sav. Republican.*

The General Muster.—We are informed that a report has been circulated in the country, which has caused no little uneasiness, that at the general Inspection and Review, to be held on the 30th instant, a draft of men will take place, to fight the Mexicans! One fellow, the other day, whose courage was "boozing out at his fingers' ends" asked a neighbor of ours, with the utmost seriousness, if such was the fact; and on being informed in the negative, exclaimed patriotically, "that he was willing to serve his country, but d—d if he liked to be drafted!"

Sixty-five hundred sacks of wheat, averaging about sixty-two bushels each, says an exchange paper, have been purchased in the country above St. Louis, and were received in that city a week, or two since to be shipped via New Orleans, to mills in Nova Scotia. The time is within the recollection of many merchants when the idea of purchasing wheat in Missouri, Illinois and Iowa, for mills in Nova Scotia would have been laughed at as a wild and unprofitable speculation.

Public Opinion in Germany.—A letter from Hamburg, dated April 14th, says:—"So much is certainly believed, that if Great Britain and America go to war, the French Government will find some pretext or other for joining the latter, and if the French are once at war, they will not rest until the Rhine forms their boundary. A war, therefore, in which France is involved, must sooner or later implicate the whole of Germany and probably the entire continent of Europe."

Extensive Sale of Public Lands.—Sales of Public Lands to the extent of 5,000,000 acres and upwards, lying in the Northwest and Southwest sections of the country, are advertised to take place in the ensuing Summer and Autumn.

In Wisconsin Territory, about 370,000 acres of choice lands, lying on and between Fox and Wolf rivers, and immediately contiguous to Green Bay and Lake Winnebago, will be brought into market in October next.

In Iowa, two and a third millions of acres to be sold in September and October.

In Illinois, upwards of 90,000 acres of rich bottom lands will be brought into market, embracing tracts on the Mississippi and islands in that river, with small detached bodies of land not heretofore offered.

In Missouri, upwards of a million of acres will be offered for sale, embracing tracts in the north, northwest, west and southwest part of the State.

In Arkansas, there will also be brought into market about 1,000,000 acres, embracing nine townships on the new district of Champagnole.

In Louisiana, about 154,000, and in Florida, upwards of 600,000 acres of fine sugar and cotton lands will be offered for sale.

The New Postage Bill.—The following are the rates of postage upon letters, newspapers and pamphlets, as regulated by the new bill, by the last Congress, which goes into operation on the first day of July next:

On Letters—Single, or any number of pieces not exceeding half an ounce, 300 miles or less, 5 cents.
If over 300 miles, 10 "
Drop letters, (not mailed), 2 "

For each additional half ounce or part thereof, add single postage thereto.

On Newspapers, of 1900 square inches or less, sent by express or publishers, from their offices of publication, any distance not exceeding 30 miles, Free.
Over 30 miles, and not exceeding 100, 1 cent.
Over 100 miles, and out of the State, 1 1/2 "

All sizes over 1900 square inches, postage same as pamphlets, Pamphlets, Magazines, and Periodicals, any distance, for one ounce or less, each copy, 2 "

Each additional ounce or fractional part thereof, 1 1/2 "

On Circulars—Quarto post, single cap, or paper not larger than single cap, folded, directed, and sealed, for every sheet, any distance, 2 "

A correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer communicates the following:

"How few are aware that at Bermuda the British Government has constructed, within a few years past, a spacious harbor for the accommodation of their squadrons; that for several years they have employed a fleet of colliers in making it a depot of coal; that they have also in store the armament and duplicates of important parts of machinery for every steamer under her flag, now navigating the Atlantic and the Caribbean; and in addition to the large supplies of military stores, that they keep constantly on foot 400 head of cattle."

A Curious Animal.—A letter was read before the Geological Convention, giving a description of a curious animal found in the Mammoth Ravine, as it is called, near Natchez, Miss., which is styled the "non-descript;" its head was eighteen inches long and eleven inches wide; there was a place for a trunk like that of an elephant; the tusks were eleven inches long; there were no traces of any eye sockets; no foramina for the passage of an optic nerve; no place for eyes at all; it was a blind animal; had sixteen teeth; its fore leg was 5 feet long, and very powerful; the bones were completely fossilized, and were very ferruginous.

Candles that do not need Snuffing.—Candles may be made to burn their own wicks by saturating them with a solution of nitre, and then thoroughly drying them. The cause of the wicks of the candles refusing to burn is, that the pitch cannot get access to them. The nitre, however, at a high temperature, will supply oxygen enough for this purpose.—*Mich. Farmer.*